

GAM

he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

Farrier's Dict.

GALLOWAY. *n. f.* [from *gallop*.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough gallopers, though some of them are very fleet. *Martin. Hud.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

GALLOWAY. *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway; ashire in Scotland.

To **GALLOWAY.** *v. a.* [agelpen, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GALLOWGLASSES. *n. f.*

It is worth then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglasses*; the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallaga* signifies an English fervitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armatura*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [Hammer, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes.

Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

GALLOW. *n. f.* [It is used by some in the singular; but by *Gallow*.] *n. f.* more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*. *Gallow*, Gothic; *gallow*, Saxon; *gallow*, Dutch; which some derive from *gallow*, *furca*, Latin; others from *gallow* high; others from *gallow*, Welsh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from *agelpen*, the gallow being the great object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of *gallows* and *gallowes*. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*

I prophesied, if a *gallow* were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A little before dinner he took the major aside, and whispered him in the ear, that execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected.

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowes*, and places of execution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of whips while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the *gallows*.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.
—Ay, and a fivefold unhappy *gallow* too. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWREER. *adj.* [gallow and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowfree* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GALLOWTREE. *n. f.* [gallow and *tree*.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Fai. Queen.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a island goose. *Cleaveland.*

GAMBA'DE. *n. f.* [gamba, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdashes; **GAMBA'DO.** boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambades* once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

GAMBLER. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *n. f.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. *Gamboge* was not known in Europe till 1603, and soon after got into use as a purgative medicine; but the roughness of its operation rendering it less esteemed as such, it got into use in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill.*

To **GAMBOGE.** *v. n.* [gambiller, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

GAM

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madnes
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will record, which madnes
Would *gambol* from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GAMBOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty *gambols*.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beafts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambol's*,
With such insufferable rambles? *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

GAMBLE. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Green.*

GAME. *n. f.* [gamon, a jest, Islandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing game. *Shakespeare.*

2. Jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,
And crown'd her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt game. *Fai. Q.*

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, to distress me more;
Or make a game of my calamities. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,
And play the game into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present game of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. *Tempest.*

7. Field sports; as, the chase, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his usual game,
He shall here find his friends with horse and men,
To let him free from his captivity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

What arms to use, or nets to frame
Wild beafts to combat, or to tame,
With all the mysteries of that game. *Waller.*

Some sportmen, that were abroad upon game, spied a company of bustards and cranes.

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportmen.

Hunting, and men, not beafts, shall be his game,
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

There is such a variety of game springing up before me, that I am distracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

A bloodhound will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear
At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we sling, nor ever miss the game. *Prin.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man;
Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling slaves the royal game. *Pope.*

9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The games are done, and Caesar is returning. *Shakespeare.*

Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick game,
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

To **GAME.** *v. n.* [gaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it is no way profits either body or mind.

GAMMECOCK. *n. f.* [game and *cock*.] Cocks bred to fight.

They managed the dispute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Lect.*

GAME-EGG. *n. f.* [game and *egg*.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GAMMEKEEPER. *n. f.* [game and *keep*.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed. *GAMESOME.*

GAN

GAMESOME. *adj.* [from *game*.] Frolicsome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gamesome*, kept one end with Cosin.

I am not *gamesome*; I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The *gamesome* wind among her tresses plays,
And curleth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Belial, in like *gamesome* mood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This *gamesome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. *Lect.*

GAMESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamesome*.] Merrily.

GAMSTER. *n. f.* [from *game*.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;
The steward brings the deeds, which must convey
The whole estate. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 1.*

Could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and matadores: her slumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. *Addison.*

All the superfluous whims relate,
That fill a female *gamester's* pate;
What agony of soul she feels
To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a *gamester* sees always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business free. *Bacon's Essay 28.*

3. A merry frolicsome person.

You're a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gamester* to the camp. *Shakespeare.*

GAMMER. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to *gaffer*.

GAMMON. *n. f.* [gambone, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

All for what price thy venal tongue was sold:
A ruddy *gammon* of some levin years old. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.*

Gammons, that give a relish to the taste,
And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The founding *gammon*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

GAMUT. *n. f.* [gama, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the *gamut* some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake,
By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
Things simply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire. *Addison.*

GAN. for *ganon*, from *gan* for *gan*.

The noble knight *gan* feel
His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

To **GANCHE.** *v. a.* [ganciare, from *gancho*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his *Poecilius*.

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis
Gemunt onuli, vel fude trans finum
Luctantur acta, pendulive
Sanguineis luctantur in unes. *Musee Angl.*

GANDER. *n. f.* [gansa, Saxon.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander*. *Camden's Rem.*

One *gander* will serve five geese. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To **GANG.** *v. n.* [gansen, Dutch; gangan, Saxon; gang, Scottish.] To go; to walk: a come word not now used, except ludicrously.

But let them *gang* alone,
As they have brewed, so let them bear blame. *Spenser.*

GAO

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open. *Arbutnot.*

GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange's Fable 21.*

Admitted in among the *gang*,
He acts and talks as they befriended him. *Prior.*

GANGHON. [French.] A kind of flower.

GANGLION. *n. f.* [ganglion, Fr. ganglione, Lat.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or stroke. It relits, if stirred; if pressed upon the side, is not diverted, nor can be turned round. *Harris.*

Boneletters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wifeman.*

GANGRENE. *n. f.* [gangrene, Fr. gangrena, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She saves the lovers, as we *gangrene* flay,
By cutting hopes, like a lopt limb, away. *Waller.*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

If the substance of the soul is fettered with these paffions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison's Spectator.*

To **GANGRENE.** *v. a.* [gangrene, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits, that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryden.*

To **GANGRENE.** *v. n.* To become mortified.

My griefs not only pain me
As a ling'ring disease;
But finding no redress, ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable
Rankle and fester. *Shakespeare's Agonistes.*

To black mortification.
As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

GANGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GANGWAY. *n. f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK. *n. f.* [gang and *week*.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. *Dodd.*

GANTLOPE. *n. f.* [gantlet is only corrupted from *gantlope*, GANTLET. *n. f.* *gant*, all, and *loper*, to run, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Locke.*

GANZA. *n. f.* [gansa, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And favour strongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

GAOL. *n. f.* [geol, Welsh; geole, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

GAOLDELIVERY. *n. f.* [gaol and *delivery*.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th' aspiring soul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *gaol* delivery call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaol* delivery of souls, not for punishment.

GAOLER. *n. f.* [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. *South.*

This